

THE EVENING STAR.

WASHINGTON.
FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1905.

CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor.

THE EVENING STAR has a regular and permanent staff of writers, much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News and Ad-vertising Medium it has no competitor.

In order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor or purpose.

United States Not a Collector.

In discussions of the Santo Domingo treaty the question has been asked whether the United States is to be a debt-collector for the world. Nobody has advanced the proposition or even made the suggestion that the United States governments should act in that capacity. The question is: Shall the United States acquiesce in the plundering of the unfortunate people of the island republic? If not, how is it to be prevented? By each of the swiftly changing governments of Santo Domingo concessions and public franchises are granted, and the consideration having been paid, they are as quickly violated or revoked. Certain governments intervene for the protection of their plundered subjects. They have a vested interest in the settled and universally accepted law of nations. If the United States government remains aloof the inevitable result must be that the revenues of the republic will be absorbed by the European creditors and American interests will be sacrificed. In short, the United States government, if it pursues that policy, must abandon its interests in the island.

It has been suggested by critics of the administration that the United States government should courteously but firmly tell other governments to keep hands off. This would make the United States government a law-breaker. Such an attitude on its part would put it outside the pale of the commonwealth of nations, because of its refusal to abide by the laws which govern their intercourse with one another. No civilized government has ever taken that position. If this course were to be adopted, it is to be supposed that European governments would willingly acquiesce in the attitude of the United States in a matter vital to the protection of their commerce and the interests of their subjects. If it could be supposed that foreign governments would assent to this position on the part of the United States, the latter must also keep hands off while a neighboring people, who have vainly implored us for help, perish in a welter of chaos, bloodshed and desolation. It would bring darkest Africa to our doors. Could it be seriously suggested that the United States government should lead in this new and astonishing reform of the law of nations?

It needs the strong and friendly hand of the United States to help organize the Dominican finances, to assure the maintenance of order by putting the custom houses out of the reach of insurgent chieftains, to adjust the obligations on a basis of absolute equity and give to each what honestly belongs to him and no more, and assure justice to the republic which it is too weak to secure in its own behalf.

A Change-of-Date Argument.

The circumstances of Senator Bates' death afford a striking reminder of the risk which is always run by the national officials at inauguration time, even though the elements may combine to yield the best possible Fourth of March. Last Saturday was, in general, one of the finest days which has ever been experienced for an inauguration. But there was a chill in the air which is virtually inseparable from this time of the year. The sun shone and gave warmth where it falls, but in the shade a person who is standing or sitting for any length of time is exposed to a serious danger, especially an elderly man or woman. Mr. Bates, in the course of his duty as a Senator, attended the ceremonies in front of the Capitol and was chilled by the air which circled about at the foot of the great building. The senator's death is not, however, on the stand. His death is directly attributed to this exposure.

Unless the inauguration of the President is to become a strictly indoor ceremony, with all public functions eliminated, it is a menace to all who participate in it beyond sheltering walls. Perhaps now that one of its veteran members has passed as a direct result of his exposure to the weather, the Senate will be willing to devote itself in earnest to the solution of the problem of a change of date. It must, at one stage or another, pass upon any proposition to this effect. Heretofore it has left the case in the hands of the House of Representatives, where the subject has been occasionally discussed without result. It is probably, at this special session, appoint a small committee of its members to study the subject, possibly during the recess, for the purpose of reaching a conclusion as to the best method of readjusting the national calendar, at least to the end of inaugurating the President at a safe season, whether or not this solution involves the broader question of a more logical system of congressional meetings.

Russia is much concerned about the occupation of border states in Asia by the British. It really looks as if the czar had more work than one man ought to be expected to attend to.

Two Michigan students who were stabbed while hazing will recover. This, however, does not imply that hazing may be regarded as no more dangerous than the French duel.

That fifty thousand-dollar bequest case was one in which Mr. J. Bryan's oratory and personal magnetism could not effectually assert themselves.

Russell Sage is feeling much better and has decided not to pay the slightest attention to Dr. Osler.

Uncle Sam's Expenses.

At the expiration of every session of Congress an explanation of the appropriations are in order, and are always forthcoming. The majority champions the work and the minority condemns it. Wisdom and economy are the claims of the one side, and waste and extravagance the charge of the other. It is not exactly a comedy, but there are features that severely tax one's ability to keep a straight face. For, as a rule, the minority can easily be convicted of having helped to swell the majority's sums total, and it therefore appears as a critic for campaign purposes of some of its own work.

Just now the question is reading the statement of Mr. Hemenway and Mr. Livingston on the subject of the recent appropriations. The one man, speaking as the chairman of the House appropriations committee, explains the figures from the republican point of view, and the other as the majority's leading member of that committee criticizes them from the democratic point of view. Both statements are interesting, and all the more so for the fact that had Mr. Livingston stood in Mr. Hemenway's shoes he would probably have handled the same figures much as the latter has done.

And Mr. Hemenway stood in Mr. Livingston's shoes he would probably have followed somewhat the latter's line of complaint. In such circumstances a man must speak for his own side.

Large as the figures are, in that particular would Mr. Livingston's party, had it been in power, have reduced them? To what bills would it have applied the knife? Not to the pension bill, nor the post office bill, nor the river and harbor bill, as we all know, is "pork" equally dear to both parties, and shared by both. There was a controversy over the naval bill, but it raged principally over whether one or two battleships should be ordered. Two were finally ordered, with the assistance of a few democratic votes. Is the real basis of Mr. Livingston's remarks a little matter of seven or eight million dollars—the cost of one battleship?

We may be told that the germ of a great issue, carrying many millions, was contained in that item. It may be so. Is the next House—that of the Sixtieth Congress—to be contested for on the proposition that the navy is receiving too large allowances? That its growth has been too rapid and expensive, and that the government should save its money, or, having it to spend, spend it, instead, on internal improvements? That would make an extremely interesting campaign.

Selling the Philippines.

Says the Philadelphia Record:

"The only real danger to be apprehended at any future time from the Japanese lies in our incursion into the sphere of Asiatic affairs, and our consequent interest in the Philippines. The Japs have their hands full for the next hundred years in firmly establishing themselves in Asia, without turning their eyes toward America. When we shall eventually tire of our East Indian adventure we might find in Japan a willing purchaser of our little, but promising yellow peril into a yellow opportunity."

This is a strange suggestion from an anti-imperialist. Sell the Islands to Japan? Traffic in the people at so much a head? Has the esteemed Record forgotten the denunciation of Mr. McKinley—in which it probably joined—for buying ten million Filipinos for twenty million dollars? Two dollars per capita was the price paid. That was the favorite way of describing the transaction. The affair, we were told, was a disgrace to civilization, and would remain forever a blot on our escutcheon. And yet here, at the end of six years, it is proposed that, in time, we make terms and part with our property by the same means by which we acquired it. If there was disgrace in the purchase would there not be equal disgrace in a sale?

The Record does not expect us to be able to take a bargain for a hundred years. That is a very long time. Who can say what the map of the world will look like then? Who can safely forecast America's growth and plans, Japan's growth and plans, and Philippine development, in a century of such strenuous activity we have just entered upon? The Philippine archipelago may be a powerful element in public in that day, or so valuable and contented an American possession as to make a severance of relations as objectionable a proposition to its people as to us. Speculating on the basis of a hundred years of progress is free to all, but idle.

At this time no calculation seems altogether warranted. The islands which remain in the hands we shall exert ourselves for their benefit, and the longer we stay and enjoy prosperity at home the greater the change there will be for the good. They are very rich in resources, and it is to be our task to develop them and keep them out of the hands of the anti-imperialists should not be considering a sale of the people and the property under any circumstances. That reflects upon the exalted stand they took when we were dealing with Spain, and lowers them to the plane of those they then so fiercely assailed.

Seeking More Trouble.

A remarkable story comes out of St. Petersburg to the effect that Russia is reinforcing her military strength in the direction of the Indian frontier, for the evident purpose of bringing to an issue some of the questions that have arisen during the past three or four years relative to the balance of power in the "hinterland" of India. This is a most unexpected development, and yet the truth of the assertion is vouched for by the correspondent, on the strength of stories told by reputable travelers in Turkestan. It would seem that Russia has quite enough to do at home and in Manchuria, and quite a serious need for every available soldier and gun in both places, without seeking trouble elsewhere.

Spending precious money in extending the frontier and inviting friction with England. It is now regarded generally in Europe as settled that Russia's claims to dominance in southern Asia will not be established. Apart from the serious weakening of Russian prestige by the defeats inflicted by Japan and the demonstration of her great weakness at home, events have marched in the states bordering on the Indian frontier in a direction quite away from the Russian hopes. Lord Kitchener's tour of Persia; the successful negotiations for the establishment of a British trade dominance in the Persian gulf; Kitchener's project for the reorganization of the Indian army; Lord Curzon's successful administration of the civil affairs of India and the harmonizing of many native differences; the Younghusband expedition to Tibet, which at least for the present set the British prestige far above that of Russia at Lhasa, and finally the pronounced wavering of the Ameer of Afghanistan toward the British side—these elements have lately been making distinctly for the buttressing of the British position. They have in any case greatly magnified the difficulties of the Russian game.

Mr. Carnegie has \$64.40 coming to him for his attendance at the Chadwick trial. Fortunately this income is supplemented from other sources.

The Japanese perceive that the only way to bring the war to a close is to get the Russians into a situation where there is no longer room for retreat.

It is possible that when the President appoints a democrat Mr. Bryan feels as if some more of his thunder is being stolen.

Some misanthropic persons do not rest at a mileage that represents the price of a congressman's journey home.

None of the strikers in New York has undertaken to haze the college boys who offered to go to work as motormen.

It is almost as hard to evolve a Colorado governor as a Delaware senator.

A Tax on Cats.

A bill providing for a tax on cats is pending in the Massachusetts legislature. Presumably it has the indorsement of mice, sparrows and timid dogs. Here and there a man whose dreams are broken by tenor nocturnes cries "Aye! Aye!" For it is a fact that men who sit enthralled by weird wallings drawn from catgut by weird-haired fiddlers will hurl epithets and old boots when similar world wallings are drawn out by long-haired artists on the back fence. Some men prefer their nocturnes, choruses and obligatos in a gaily lighted auditorium rather than in the midnight shadows of the alley. They will split their gloves and callous their palms applauding some misbegotten men and women, and then going home will fling wide the window and rudely yell "Oh! scatt!" Some men, indeed, have surprising musical conceptions.

But to return to our mutt- or our cats. Can a tax be put on cats? Of course, of course, Massachusetts, "there she stands," can do it. Can the tax be collected? Aye, there's the rub. There is where consultation with the cats will be required. To be agile tax-dodgers in all states, and, no doubt, there are cats nimble and crafty enough to profit by these unwholesome examples.

Somewhere a proposition was once made to bell the cat, but it bore little practical result. There is a natural easiness in the disposition of some cats which the collector of cat taxes may find difficulty in overcoming. A woodshed or a board fence which might momentarily impede the cat taxpayer would offer slight embarrassment to the cat.

The Czar.

A Berlin cable, repeating news received at the German capital from St. Petersburg, says:

"The supporters of the war are trying to persuade the czar to take command personally of this army, representing that he would be much safer in the midst of his faithful soldiers than he is required to be. It is difficult to take this sort of talk seriously. The czar is no soldier, and could not really direct the operations of an army. His presence in camp would act mainly as an incentive to increased Japanese activity. His enemies would redouble their efforts. In the hope of making him a prisoner, as for his being safer with his army in the field, than in his palace near his capital, when the time arrives for him to make that choice in the interests of his personal safety his rule will be on the very eve of collapse. He might save his life, but he could not possibly then save his throne."

The subway traveling in New York must be content with the assurance that the journey is as safe as it can be made under the circumstances.

The man who finds his New Year resolutions in need of repair can attend to the matter in Lent.

Kuropatkin realizes that hero-worshipers in Russia, as elsewhere, devote themselves only to heroes who are successful.

SHOOTING STARS.

A Terrible Confession.

"Don't you think the modern theater is deteriorating?"

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "I must confess I liked it better when ragtime was more popular."

"Don't blame a congressman," said Uncle Eben, "if he didn't 'congress' for a hundred years, he'd be a nobody ever does."

The Course of Events.

The world will wake to vernal glaze
And sing a glad refrain;
And next the mournful news we'll see,
"The peach crops failed again."

Mentality.

"Professor Skiggs has a wonderful mind."

"Yes," answered Miss Cayenne. "When you think how hard one of his lectures is to listen to, you shudder to think of the cerebral strain it must have taken to evolve it."

Self Approving.

"Do you feel that you did anything for the good of your country?" asked the serious citizen.

"I don't know about that," answered the congressman. "But I feel that I have a better record than some in not doing any damage."

An Indication.

He's going to be a genius, that long-legged boy of ours,
He's going ahead and develop some wonderful mental powers.
We used to be right discouraged by noting his indolence,
But now we know that he moves so slow because of his thoughtful mind.
I've seen him sit as the hours passed by beneath an orchard limb,
The same as of Isaac Newton did when the apple fell on him.
But the thing that proves that he's talented, and yet the truth of the assertion is vouched for by the correspondent, on the strength of stories told by reputable travelers in Turkestan. It would seem that Russia has quite enough to do at home and in Manchuria, and quite a serious need for every available soldier and gun in both places, without seeking trouble elsewhere.

Applicable to Whites.

From the Springfield Union.

"Each week cheap jewelry; quit taking five-dollar buggy rides on six dollars a week; don't buy a five-dollar hat on a five-cent head; start a savings bank account." This is the advice given by Booker T. Washington to a negro audience in New Rochelle, but it is just as applicable to a white audience.

Is Always Guessing.

This weather is calculated to put the weather man to guessing again.

Salary Not Enough.

From the Boston Globe.

It is prophesied that Cornelius Vanderbilt will be the next ambassador to Germany. He has at least one important qualification. He can afford it.

Must Have Irish in Him.

From the Newark Advertiser.

Judging by the published pictures of the Japanese field marshal his name should be spelled "Yama."

Americanize Canada.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

With 60,000 Americans a year settling in Canada, that country must soon begin to think more favorably of annexation.

The "Bitter End."

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Only a few months—indeed, hardly more than a few weeks—have gone by since Russian statesmen were declaring that the eastern war would be fought to the bitter end. It seems frequently from the dispatches of the last few days that the bitter end is just ahead.

Blockheads.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No block system can prevent blockheads from making railroad travel dangerous.

A Common Fault.

From the Chicago Record-Herald.

According to the report of the good roads commission the people of Illinois have spent approximately \$75,000,000 on their wagon roads during the last twenty-five years, and yet the condition is no better condition now than they were twenty-five years ago. Obviously there has been a great waste, which is ascribable to the makeshift methods of a comparatively young community and its neglect of a scientific study of the road problem.

Tips for Osler.

From the Newark News.

Look here, Dr. Osler, Oyama is past forty, too.

Woodward & Lothrop

New York—WASHINGTON—Paris.

Our business hours until further notice are 8 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturday is Children's Day.

THIS WEEK we have many offerings that will interest parents who appreciate economy as well as the best garments that are made for children, from home and abroad. One advantage in buying your children's outfittings here is the certainty of always getting the correct style. Our stock includes everything desirable and our experts will assist you in selecting just the garment that will look best on the individual boy or girl, which adds so much to his or her appearance.

Girls' Spring Clothing.

THE practical mother will find in our ready-to-wear department garments for herself and the children as well, whose correctness in cut, style of construction and quality of material cannot be produced by dressmakers at any such modest figures as our especially low prices afford. Our authority on the prevailing modes is pre-eminent, and our garments are fashioned by experts who know every knack and detail that add elegance and finish to girls' apparel. Particularly good values are represented in the following:

At \$5.00.
Girls' Medium-weight Regulation Sailor Suits, of an all-wool cheviot, with plaid skirt and full blouse, embellished with navy emblems; sizes 4 to 12.

At \$5.00.
Girls' Navy Blue Cheviot Box Reefers, with the new leg-mutton sleeve, and finished with navy buttons; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$5.00.
Girls' Navy Blue Cheviot Box Reefers, double-breasted, full back, large sleeves with turn-back cuffs, finished with brass buttons; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$6.25.
Girls' Medium-weight Reefers, of navy blue cheviot, with brass buttons and navy emblems; made with a belt; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$7.50.
Girls' "Peter Thompson" Reefers, full belted back, with hand-embroidered emblem on sleeve and finished with brass buttons; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$15.00.
Girls' Fine "Peter Thompson" Suits, blue and black, hand-embroidered emblem on sleeve; white silk braid on sailor collar and cuffs; skirt made with yoke, belted in front and laced in back; sizes 12 to 20.

At \$21.00.
Girls' Fine "Peter Thompson" Suits, navy blue and black; hand-embroidered silk emblem on sleeve; white serge skirt; full-plaited skirt made with yoke; sizes 12 to 20.

At \$22.50.
Misses' Housecoat Suits, tan and gray; blouse jacket trimmed with Persian braid, with buttons and plain collar to correspond; circular skirt shirred at top; sizes 14 and 16.

At \$34.00.
Misses' Tan Covert Cloth Suits, jacket made collarless and trimmed with green and white broadcloth; blouse and skirt; gored skirt with fitted bottom; sizes 14 and 16.

Girls' New White Dresses.

We are showing a particularly choice assortment of Girls' and Misses' White Dresses, and in a broader variety of styles than we will be able to offer later in the season:

At \$1.15.
Girls' White India Linen Dresses, with round yoke of tucks and insertion, finished with lace-edged ruffle; skirt made full, with deep hem; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$1.25.
Girls' White India Linen Dresses, made with deep bodice and insertion, with small tucks; short skirt; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$1.50.
Girls' White India Linen Dresses, made with full skirt and insertion, with cluster of small tucks; full sleeves; turn-over collar and cuffs of embroidery; sizes 4 to 14.

At \$1.50.
Girls' White India Linen Dresses, yoke of embroidery, insertion and tucks; deep pointed bodice; full skirt; sleeves, with tucked band; sizes 4 to 14.

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Children's Millinery.

Hats for growing girls and children are an important feature of our selection this season, and simplicity is the keynote, both in our own designs and in the models from Paris, of which we are showing several charming ones.

The beautiful and graceful Tuscan Straws lead in popularity. They are richly but simply trimmed in ribbons and flowers and faced with soft chiffons.

A superb line of White Hats is shown, prominent among which are the dainty Lingerie Hats with flowers.

Also a full assortment of Untrimmed Hats, in Tuscan, Milan and fancy braids; white and colors.

Flowers in great variety and in effects suitable for children's hats.

The Children's Hats are shown in a separate section in Millinery Salon, second floor, 10th street.

Children's New Shoes.

We are now showing for spring and summer of 1905 complete and extensive lines of correct and comfortable shoes for the little folks, and for all occasions—dress, school and general wear.

Beginning with the baby, all our thought, study and experience in this direction are bent upon fitting the natural foot, following its growth with just the proper size, the proper shape, the proper pressure; thereby not only insuring present comfort, but future satisfaction in the possession of well-formed feet, free from all the ills that would otherwise follow.

Some specially interesting items are:

Misses' and Children's Tan Russia Calfskin Lace Shoes; White Sea Isle Duck Shoes, lace and button, and Oxford of Russia Calfskin and White Sea Isle Duck; sizes 6 to 8. \$1.00 to \$1.75

Misses' Button Shoes, tan Russia calfskin vamps, white calfskin tops, heel foot, well sole; also with patent, calfskin and white tops and heels; sizes 11 to 2. Pair..... \$1.35 to \$2.25

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